REW-YORK DAILY TRUBUNE, SATURDAY, JULY 10,

MONDAY, August 12.
THURSDAY, September 7.
MONDAY, September 13.
THURSDAY, September 13.
THURSDAY, September 25.
MONDAY, October 4.
THURSDAY, October 4.

The steamers make the round trip in eight days. Rooms for say of the trips can be secured by addressing any of the trips can be secured by addressing McReide,

Formarding and Commission Merchants,

Cleveland, this.

D. B - Mark all Packages, "Care of Hussey & McBride, Cleva-land, Ohio." FARE REDUCED to 50 CENTS from NEW YORK to NEW-HAVEN, by strainer ELM CITY, every easy & 3 p. m. By strainer TRAVELER every night at 11. No share for borths.

CHANGE of HOURS.—The new and splendid Strainer GEO, T. STANLEY, Capt. 7. R. Paddock, will

52; Richarond \$2.05; State Line, \$1.95; West Sockbridge, \$2.26; Richarond \$2.05; Shaker Village, \$2.20; Pittsfield, \$2.20; Cheshire, \$2.50; Shouth Adams, \$2.20; Pottsfield, \$2.90; Dairon, \$2.45; Hinsdale, \$2.55; Washington, \$2.05; Recket, \$2.20; Chester Factory, \$3.05; Huntington, \$3.25; Ropert, \$3.50; Westfield, \$8.55. The fast-saling Steamer SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. M Sherman, will leave the Pier feet of Harrisonat. (continuide), on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 o'clock p. m.

DAY BOAT for ALBANY and INTERMEDI-ATE LANDINGS -The Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jayat, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, 17 a. ii.

et Jayet, on TUESDAYS, and at 7 a. 10.

THE CROTON, Capt. W. H. Wood, leaves of FIER No. 29, EAST RIVER, foot of Roseevelt-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock,
Arriving at P. M. Returning, the next morning,
leaves A.M. Sittle Glien Wood Sittle Glien Cove. 7:00.

Glen Cove. Sittle Glien Cove. 7:00.

Glen Cove. Sittle Glien Cove. 7:00.

Glen Wood Sittle Glien Wood Apply to the

speed, can be obstered for Excursion and Fic Nic Partie the use of a most beautiful Grove at Gleu Wood. Apply captain on board. OR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE via NEW-

ORT.—The steamer OUY ERROR.

ve New York from Fier No. 9, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., or

Ve New York from Fier No. 9, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., or

VESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock p. m.

Fare between New York and Providence, #2; to Boston, #5

Freight at the sewest rates. Apply to G. T. STANLEY,

Agent, on the Wharf.

REGULAR MAIL LINE for BOSTON and A PROVIDENCE, via STOYINGTON.—HOUR of LEAV-ING CHANGED to 6 p. m.—Ou and after TUESDAY, June 1, the Steamers PLYMOUTH ROUGH and C. VANDERBILT of this line will leave Pier No. 2 North River, first what above Sattery place, daily, ear spit Sandays, at 6 p. m., fusteed of 5 p. m., Office No. 10 Battery-place.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY-

CENTRAL RAILKOAE of NEW-JERSEY—
Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Lachswanns and Western Railroad, and at Eastein with the Lehigh
Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing April 22, 1858.—
Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate piaces from Pier
Ro. 2, North River, st 7 a. m., 12 m., and 4 p. m., if or Somerville
by above trains, and at 5:39 p. m.

The above trains, and at 5:39 p. m.

The above trains onnect at Elizabeth with trains on the New
Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from the foot of Courbiandt-at, at 71 and 12 a. m., and 4 and 8 p. m.

Fassengers for the Delaware, Leakawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 74 a. m. only. For Lehigh Valley Railroad at
74 a. m. and 12 on. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—Leaves Fulton Market What by steamer IOLAS at 5:85, 7:50 and 10 a. m. and 1, 4 and 6 p. m. The curs leave Finshing, L. I., at 5:40, 8 and 16 m.; and 1, 4 and 6 p. m., meeting and exchanging passengers with the boot at Hunter's Point. Through in 50 minutes. Fair Booth Market W.M. M. SMITH, Rocciver. N. B.—Pie Nie and Excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.-From June

A F. SMITH, Superintendent.

ONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—

the Spring Arrangement is to commence on let of May and continue to lat of July, when additional trains will be put on accommodate the pleasure-travel.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD. -On and after MOSDAY, May 10, 1853, and autil further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane at as follows viz: DUNKIRK EXPRESS at 6 a. m., for Dunkirk and principal in-MAIL TRAIN at 8 a. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and interme-

dista Stations.

ROCKLAND PASSENGER at S p. m., from foot Chambers st.,

via Pierment, for Sufferns and intermediate Stations.

WAY PASSENGER at 4 p. m., for Newburgh, Middletown and

WAY PASSENGER at 4 p. m., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate Stations.

MIGHT EXPERSS at 5 p. m., for Dutkirk and Buffalo.

The above Trains run daily, Sonday excepted.

Three Express Trains contest at Elmirs with the Elmirs Camandaigns and Nigara Falos Ratiroad, for Nigara and Nigara Falos Ratiroad, for Nigara at Coroling with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Ratiroad, for Rochester: at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Hallroad, for Scranton; at Hornelistic William of the Buffalo, Dankir with the Lake Socre Ratiroad, for Geretand, Cinciunati, Tuledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

B. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

P. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commescing MONDAY, May 17, 1988.

Trains leave Depot corner of White and Centre-sta, New York, at 6:15 p. m. White Plains train, stopping at all Stations.

Trains is use Depot corner of 26th at and 4th av., New York, at 8:10 a. m. Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.

1:30 a. m. Mail train, stopping at all Stations.

1:50 a. m. Williamsbridge, stopping at all Stations.

1:50 a. m. Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.

4:50 p. m. Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.

5:00 p. m. Dever Plains train, stopping at all Stations.

5:00 p. m. Dever Plains train, stopping at all Stations.

5:00 p. m. Dever Plains train, stopping at all Stations above Williamsbridge.

Williamsbridge.

5:40 p. m. White Plains train, stopping at all Stations.

8:50 p. m., Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.

Exturnation Leave-Chatham Four Corners:

B:50 p. m., Mulli train, stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains

and all Stations porth. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent. NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—For PHILA—
DELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY
CITY—Mail and Express lines leave New-York at \$\bar{a}\$ and it a. m.
and 4 and 6 p. m. fate 43. Through Pickets sold for Choicmani
and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c.; and
through bagges blecked to Washington in 8 m. and 6 p. m.
trains.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintecedent.
No baggare will be received for any train unless delivered and
checked fifteen minutes in advance of the time of jeaving.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The

6:30 p. m. For Port Cheeter and intermediate tender.

12:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:30 p. m. (ex.) For Hartford and Springfield, 8 a. m. (ex.), 4:20 p. m. (ex.) For Connecticut River Railroad to Montreal, 8 a. m. (ex.), and 4:30 p. m. (ex.) to Northampton. For Canal Railroad to Northampton, 8 a. m. (ex.), and 1:20 p. m. (ex.), and 1:20 p. m. For Houstonie Railroad, 8 a. m., 4:20 p. m. For Houstonie Railroad, 8 a. m., 4:20 p. m. For Saugatuck Railroad, 8 a. m., 12:45, 3:45 p. m. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7, 9 a. m.; 4:20 p. m.

JAMES H. HOYT, Superintendent.

THE GREAT CENTRAL ECUTE.

The Fenney Ivanis Railroad connects at Pittaburah with rabroads to and from St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Golemand Chicago, Ill.;
Frankfort, Lexington and Louisville, Ky.; Terra Haute, Madison,
Lafayette and Indianapolie, Ind.; Cincinnati, Dayton, Spring
daid, Bellefontaine, Sandusky, Tolsed, Cleveland, Columbus,
Lexeville, Missifion and Wooster, Ohio; also with the steam
packet boats from and to New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville and
Uncunnati.
Through tickets for the Part.

Industrial of the Meet.

Passengers will find this the shortest, most expeditious and omfortable route between the East and West.

FROM NEW-YORK TO CHICARO IN 36 HOURS,

FROM NEW-YORK TO ST. LOUIS IN 46 HOURS.

The GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the Allandic sities with Western, North-Western and South-Western Sacraby a continuous Railway direct. This Road sice connects at Pittchurph with dolly lines of steamers to all purise on the Western Rivers, and as Coupleand and Sadnicky with the post direct.

teborgh. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia. T. A. SCOTT, Superintendent, Altoons, Pa.

Aledical.

KELLINGER'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.

the blood, remove all unhealthy accretions, and simultane usly produce a healthy action of the stomson and bowels, thereby relieving many complaints arising from a derangement of the directive functions.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 109 Fullon 4t, New York.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P.
TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, Wholesale and Retall Depot. No. 212 Broadway, corner Follon-st., Office No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church New-York.

WILLIAM H. KINSLEY, COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, No. 11 Goldest., (near Halden-lane), New-York—Mauufacturers of Patent Medicines and of Druggists' articles may introduce or dispose of the same to the best sdynatage by consisting as above. Orders for Drugs carefully executed with dispatch at the lowest market rates.

WILLIAM BURGER,
late Wholesale Druggist of Courtland-st. has his office as above. Furchases, sales, savances, notes and other business negonisted.

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of New York, Merchant, decensed, to present the same with voochers thereof to the subscriber, at the store of Samuel Acid, No. 25 West-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 25d day of December, 1857.

j9 law6mS ELIZABETH BLACKBURN Administratrix.

DIAWONS ELIZABETH BLACKBURN Administration.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—

HENRY C. BOWEN and THEODORE MCNAMEE against MARTIN RAFFERTY, Jonathan Crane, Charles Ely, Thomas Cista and Julia Cisk his wife — Summons for relief — Com. not served.— To the above defendant, MARTIN RAFFERTY: You are hereby summented and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day field in the office of the Cierk of the County of Kings, at his effice, in the City Hall, in Brooklyn, N. Y., and to serve a crpy of your answer to the said corr plvint on the subscribes, at their cifics, No. 10 Walls truet, in the City of New York within zenty days after the survice of this summons on you, exclusive of the cave of early across and it was fall to answer the said complaint. shoe, No it was tree; in the city of New 1st. while the says after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the key of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time sforesaid, the plaintife in this scrion will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated lime is, 1886. PARSONS, RIGGS & RIGGS, plaintiff's Automeys.

to the Court for the relief demanded in the compaint.—Dated June 18, 1838.

PARSONS, RIGGS & RIGGS.

Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN JAY, Receiver of the Mechanics' Fire insurance Commany of the City of New-York, against WILLIAM H. DE GROOT and ALICE E. his wise, JAMES B. MURRAY, CHARLES EURRAL. GEORGE OPDYKE and WILSON G. HUNT.—Foreclease Sale.—Pursuant to a judgment or decree of sale, made in the above-emitled sotton, at a Special Ferm of the Supreme Court, held in New-York City, Oct 33, 18-7, I, the Referee in sale order named, will sell at public anction, at the Merchanis Exchange, in New-York City, Oct 33, 18-7, I, the Referee in sale order named, will sell at public anction, at the Merchanis Exchange, in New-York City, on the 1st day of Jaly, 18-8, at 12 of check m. of that day, the following proporty mentioned and described in said decree, vizz All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York, being part of the land that's beingting to the rector, charchwardein and restrymen of Tricky Church, commonly called the Church Farm, and distriguished on the maps of such part interest as lies in the block between Le Ray and Merion streets, east of Hudeon street, by the letter N, and bounded as follows to wit. Beginning at a point on the order that five those seatward from the conner formed by the easterly side of Le Roy street, distant three hand dred feet to the center lines of said block between Le Ray and Morton streets, thence easterly side of 1th Mon said map, one handered for the Church Farm, thence southers and map, one handered free to the center lines of said block between Le Ray and Morton streets, thence easterly side of 1th Mon said map, one handered free to the center lines of said block between Le Ray and Morton streets, thence easterly along the hands occurred by the Church Farm, thence southers to the easterly boundary of the Church Farm, thence southers to he ween the hands occurred lines of said block between Le Ray at c

SUPREME COURT-JOHN JAY, Receiver of SUPREME COURT—JOHN JAY, Receiver of the Micchaules' Fite Insurance Company of the City of New York, against Will.Liam H. DE GROOT and ALICE E., his wife, Theodore R. B. Pe Groot, and Emma his wife, James B. Murray, Chalce Burral, Einza Ware, administratiri, and Charles Abemailey, administrator of John P. Ware, deceased, George Opdyle and Wilson G. Rinnt.—Pursuant to a decrees of sale made in the above entitled action at a special term of the Supreme Court, held at the City of New-York on the Sist of October, 1837. I, the Referre in said decree named, will sell at public saction, at the Merchant's Exclusinge, in New York City, on the let day of July, 1839, at twelve o'click at moon of that day, the following described real estate: or land, vir. All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Twelfin (12). Ward of said city, bounded and described as follows, vir. Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One-hundred-and-forty-escond st, distant four hundred dock southerly from the south-sacterity corter of One-hundred-and forty-escond-st, said Eleventh-av, running thence sowtherly on a line parallel with said sevene to the center line of the block between One-hundred-and forty-escond-st, thence along said center line easterly one bundred-and burly into the southerly on a line parallel with said steps and center line enteringular Road, thence northerly hong said dies of the Bicomingdale Road, thence northerly hong said dies of the Bicomingdale Road, thence northerly hong said dies of the Bicomingdale Road, thence northerly hong said dies of the Bicomingdale Road, thence northerly hong said dies of the Bicomingdale Road, thence northerly hong said dies of the Bicomingdale Road, thence northerly hong said dies of the Bicomingdale Road, thence northerly hong said dies of the Bicomingdale Road, thence northerly hong said dies of the Bicomingdale Road, thence hone westerly slong the suprementation of the Bicomingdale Road, thence hortherly hong said dies of the Bicomingdale Road, then

DR. MUNDE'S WATER-CURE ESTABLISH-MENT, at Floresce, Mass, three miles from the North-ampton-Depot). Prices from \$5 to \$12 per week.

Water Enrs.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE EVER

WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS. WHAT! WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR. Because it is the ornament God himself provided for all our non. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in

New-York Daily Tribune.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL STATISTICS OF MASSACHUSETIS. THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER. July. C. S. FRANCIS & Co. One of the chief attractions in this number of Tae Examiner is a curious statistical paper on the "Material Condition of the People of Massachusetts." It is crammed as full of valuable details as if it had been prepared by a collector of the consus (and possibly more so), while its figures and tables are set off with a vein of dry humor, in the shape of brief comments and inferences, which betray the fancy of a poet beneath the hard facts of the political economist. The whole population of Massachusetts in 1855 was 1,132,369. Of these 9,767 were of the African race, 139 of Indian blood, more or less mixed, "the poor remnant of the great savage population which filled up the land two hundred and fifty years ago, as confident in their 'manifest destiny' as their civilized successors are to-day." Among the solid men of Massachusetts are 1,122,463 of the Cancasian race, of whom 877,280 are natives of the United States, 244,685 are foreigners, and 498 of unknown nativity. The historical growth of the population of Massachusetts presents matter for reflection. In 1620, the first year in which the white settlers-letting alone the semi-mythical Scandinavians-dropped their anchor is the shallow waters of New-Plymouth, the population was 101. In 1701, it may be estimated at 70,000, in 1749 at 220,000, and in 1775 at 352,000. In 1801, according to actual official account, it amounted to 423,245, in 1820 to 523,287, and in 1850 to 994,514. Pretty rapid ciphering from the start of the Puritane in the wilderness. With regard to sex, Massachusetts numbers 550,034 males, 582,335 females; balance of 32,301 in favor of womankind, 106 women to 100 men. These persons live in 228,845 families, and occupy 175,311 dwellings.

Dividing human life iato three periods, the dependent age, from birth to 15; the productive age, from 15 to 60; the retiring age, from 60 to the end; there will be found 385,904 in the first ca'egory, 701,100 in the second, and 70,024 in the third, with 2.341 of unascertained age. In 1855, there were 132,944 under 5, and 19 over 100.

The employments of this people of notions are not so miscellaneous as might be inferred from the restless Yankee temperament. But their exuberant activity doubtless finds vent in perpetual change and extensive travel. About 41,000 men work on leather, keeping good as old proverb. There are 1,800 doc tors, 1,750 ministers, of all denominations, great and small, 1,545 printers, 1,584 coopers, 1,116 lawyers, and 1,080 peddlers. Out of 100 males over 15, 3 work in factories, 5 are sailors, 9 are traders, 17 are farmers, 18 are laborers, and 37 are mechanics, of whom 12 work on leather. Every eighth man in Massachusetts is a shoemaker.

A great change has taken place in the history of productive industry in the old Commonwealth. A large portion of the men work under cover, instead of in the open air. Most are employed by some proprietor or corporation instead of working on their own book. It was not so a hundred years ago. Then each man, to a great extent, worked for himself. The plow was in the hands of the owner, and the farmer and his boys hoed the corn on the green homestead. The great mass of the people were at work in the open air, driving the tesm afield, and subduing the glebs by stordy strokes, instead of breathing the pent atmosphere of the shop or factory, with a villainous smell of oil, leather, and shoemsker's wax. The effect is shown in the size, health, and longevity of the people, as well as in the amount of their free individuality. According to our statistician, there is less paysical strength in a thousand working men now than in 1750; less individual freedom of thought and manly independence. The industrial bat le, like all others, has been won with a loss.

On the subject of marriage, the statistics are brought down to the commencement of the year 1857. In 1856, 12,265 couples were married in Massachusette, a smaller number by 1,418 than in 1854. The writer suggests that marriage is diminished by the extravagant habits of the age. As flounces increase, wedlock becomes too expensive. A wife is deemed an article of luxury. In 1856. in 6,818 marriages both parties were American, in 4,323 both were foreign. In the city of Boston, of the 2,536 men who were married during that year, only 1 033 were born in the United States, while 1,503 were foreigners, 960 of them natives of Iretand. Of the same number of women, only 989 were natives of the United States, while 1,080 were happy Irish women. With that class, the want of motey does not hinder matrimony. The poor can always afford marriage. The ages at which the "twain become one" are worthy of notice. Under 20, males 206, females 2,739; over 50, males 391, females 457. Two boys of 16 were married in lebth of 16, 1 girl of 13, 11 of 14, 63 of 15, 176 of 16, and a sick as a sound man. A man with a dropsy may cal-

and 80, the oldest bride between 60 and 65.

Of births. Massachusetts numbered 34,445 in 1856. Out of 200, the rule is pretty constant that 103 are boys and 97 girls. Of these children, 15,908 were of American parents on both sides, 16,153 had a foreigner for father or mother, and of 2,024 the nativity of the parents was not ascertained. The illegitimate births were reported as only 257, of which 118 were in the two State Alms-houses. But this matter has not been investigated with sufficient accuracy; doubtless, the number of extra-matrimopial births is greater, though probably much less than in any country of Christendom.

The proportion of children of foreign extraction is far greater in Boston than elsewhere in the State. In the County of Suffolk, of 6 251 children, only 1.634 had both father sud mother American, while 3,955 had both parents foreign; only 1,881 had American fathers, but 4,202 had foreign fathers. Out of 5,866 births in Boston, more than 2,900 had both parents Irish, and only 1,670 American fathers, only 902 Massachusetts tethers, and only 428 Boston fathers. Not less than 30 pairs of Irish twins were born in Boston in 1856, not counting the pair, one of which was born in 1855, and one in 1856; "a case," the writer remarks, "that could happen only when both the parents were Hibernian."

The whole number of deaths in 1856 was 20,734; males 10,201, females 10,401, sex unreported 132. In the whole State the average age at death was 26.97; in Dukes County, 45.53; in Bristol, Essex, Hampden, and Worcester, about 28; in Franklin, 34 64; in Suffolk, 19.98. More than one fifth of all deaths are of infants not a year old; more than twofifths die befere five. In Boston, the number of those who die before five is greater than all the deaths between 5 and 60, making the chances of death in the first 5 years greater than in the next 55. The average age of all at death in Boston is about 20, of the native Americans about 25, of the colored people 27, of the foreigners 17. In one little town in Middlesex County, of 71 men who settled there in the middle of the seventeenth century, the age of 30 averaged a little more 69.

The valuation of property in Massachusetts amountd in 1840 to \$307,089,196; in 1850, to \$597,936,460; and it is now cetimated at \$1,000,000,000, exclusive of the property belonging to public institutions, which is reckoned at \$100,000,000 more. This is at the rate of \$880 to each person in the State. It is more than a dollar a piece to the human race. Less than 250 years ago, Massachusetts started with a few Puritans and the wilderness for outfit, and now in eight generations she has accumulated so much property that she could give a dollar to each of the thousand millions inhabitants of the earth, and still have all her schools, meeting houses, town-houses, alms-houses, jails, and literary, benevolent, and scientific institutions, left as nest-eggs to begin the world anew."

We have no space to give the statistics in regard to the health of the people of Massachusetts, but must make room for a portion of the writer's "dis-

The effects of sickness on the higher faculties of man The effects of sickness on the higher faculties of man are commonly quite baneful. It weakens all the spiritual powers the mind bessel activity; the quantity of thought is less, the quality poorer; the man of business cannot buy and sell to advantage; the carpenter carnot plan his work or execute his plan; the scholar's genius is vanished into tain air; the diligent wife, careful about many things, is now only troubled about herself; the moral faculty suffers as much as the intellectual; the jaundiced eye sees rothing of its natural color. The sick man's consoletce is abnormal as his digestion or appetite; he can take no just view of moral relations; as well might we expect a lame horse to race well and leap a five barred gate, as ask a sick man to have just intuitions of the eternal right, or a manly will to do it; he would, but how can he? A sick judge, doctor, minister, schoolmaster, editor, polmanly will to do it; be would, but how can he? A sick judge, doctor, minister, schoolmaster, editor, politician—he does harm, and no good. So the affectional and religious talents lose their value, are clipped within the ring, sweated down, and cannot be taken at their former worth. Spite of himself, the sick man becomes selfish—the best of sick men. It is the order of nature; he should be selfish, then. His body is sick, it tries to get well; all of its natural vigor is directed to that object—for the material basis of humanity must be preserved. When a ship at sea encounters a violent atorm, leaks badly, is settling in the water, and likely to perish, men cut away the mate, let the costly anchors and unfeatened chain-cable go down with the run; the wealthy cargo is cast into the cosan, that they may save the ship and their own lives! So in the storm of stokness, long continued, nature instinctively throws overboard all the costly spir-

ture instinctively throws overboard all the coeffy spir-itual freight gathered in a lifetime. The " eye whose bend did awe the world Doth lose its luster." The world's great warrior cries; As a sick girl,"

There is little exercise of the higher religious fac-There is little exercise of the higher religious ra-uity; none of that aspiration to the seventh heaven of human devotion; no psalm of lofty gratitude, no deep contritions then; at most, only a doll and homble, passive trust in Ged. Even that often fails. The af-fections are often blunted. In health how manly was fections are effect bluried. In health how manly was
this man's philanthropy! now, disarmed, it does not
travel firth to look after the far-off heathen, the
nearer slave—or black or white—the poor, the friendless, or the sick. Nay, the mother, tormented with
her own paine—prophetic now of only death—forgets
the very children that she bors; much more does the
less affectionate man forget the wife he loved, and the
dear babies who climbed his knee and pulled his
healthy heard! Blame them not; the sick has only
strength to keep his own soul and body together. All
the river of life must then go to turn his own mill. the river of life must then go to turn his own mill.
We know well this is not what ministers preach in
books, and write in many a romanic tale. But we too the state of the s sett must neit, and sick eyes will drop their inds instinctive, and turn from the dear beauty of the rising
sun. Humanity lies low in the band of sickness. Still
more commonly is the temper made sour by long-outtinued illness. If "a hungry man is an angry man," so
is a sick man a prevish one, easily offended, not expable of controlling his wrathful emotions. A schoolmatter with the toothache, a judge with the gont, a bilious dector, a dyspeptic minister, a sick hore, a dog ble of controlling his wrateful emotions. A semimaster with the toothache, a judge with the gout, a hilions dector, a dyspeptic minister, a sick horse, a dog
with a wounded leg—we all know what these are.
This ill-temper is a natural defense. If the arm be
broke, the skin, the flesh, the bone steelf, size so unfeeling, all become exquisitely sensitive, so that pain
may warn us against all things which would annoy
and prevent the restoration of the limb. Irritability
and perviahness perform the same function, they
must guard and keep watch about the sick man a bed,
these testify senthasis that so pace forth their nightly
round. We have often wondered at the commony of
Divine Providence in the healthy body—not less also
therest in this body when sick.
All the higher faculties are disturbed. The will is
weak and exprisions or size its resolution, adherence
to conviction, is metamorphosed into obstinacy, persistence is a subjective warm; the judgment is worth
little, the opinions represent rothing truly—in warped
is the intellectual mirror. What the sick scholar
writes is as unwholesome as he is unbealthy—it is

writes is as unwholesoma as he is unbeskty—it is tainted literature; one might as well eat the flesh of ciseased swine, as feed on the literature of sick moral. iste, historians, preachers, philosophers, poets. The delicate-mirds reader feels the autor's pulse in his writings. This literary woman has a discass in her spine; all her works, likewise, are tainted and unhealthy. We taste the alose in many a hitter sermon and bitter prayer which we have heard. We smell the opinion and the gin in much which passes for the literature of passion. Many a dark ecclesiastical dogms about mac and God has had its inspiration in a diseased liver or obstructed bowels. Such totage are seldon originated by a great, stout, hearly man, who has a wife and habits at insted by a great, stout, hearly man, who has a wife and babies at home, and takes a manly reliab in meet, and drink — who can run and jump, and ska'e on lice, and swim in water, his eves open for the cowsip and the violet of Spring! No, they are the work of cell bate marks, of rich bodied ministers breating the bad air of cells or libraries, their feed cold their head hot, their whole body in disorder. As poison toadstools grow out of rotten wood, or do has worser langing of an evil the clory shootcut from the mind of diseased ministers. He that has a biter toague is not likely to say sweet things of man or God. In matters or pure science it is of no consequence who does the work; all rests on demonstration, deductive from a principle or inductive from facts; Hamilt n's Quaternions and

culate the trajectery of the last comet, or tell the weight of the fifty-first asteroid suchoese does not viriate the mathematical demonstration. The nine digits take no man's disease, however infectious an asymptote has no sympathy with a ciseased at mach. But in all works of a moral or religious character the value is personal, not demonstrational; it depends on the character of the writer, and that, at least for the time, dapends on his health.

The Christian Franciner is conducted under the

The Christian Examiner is conducted under the present regime on the strictly anonymous system. but the broad, genial sease of the writer of this article, and his odd passion for statistics, betray the hand of the celebrated Boston heresiarch too plainly not to secribe the authorship to Tacodore Parker.

The History of Waterbury, Coma. By Henry Bronson, M. D. Sra. pp. 382. Waterbury: Bronson Brothers. Waveley Noves. Household Edition. St. Ronan's Well. 2 vol. 12ms. Boston: Taknor's Fleids. Soil by M. Doolads.

Vols. Emis. Boston: Ticknor's Steeds. Soil by M. Dooledw.

A Poor Fellow. By the Author of "Which: the Right, or the
Left." Emis. pp. 400 Dick & Filtzy raid.

The Progress of Stavery in the United States. By George M.
Weston. 8vo. pp. 80. Washington D. C.
The Cruise of the Botsey. By Hagh Miller, Lia D. 17mo.
pp. 201. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. New York: Sheldon,
Bakeman & Co.
Agues. A Borel. By the Author of "Ida May." 12mo. pp.
502. Phillips Sampson & Co.
Faris, with Pen & Pencu. By David W. Bartlett. 12mo. pp.
513. C. M. Saxton.

The Battle Reil. An Encyclopadia containing Descriptions of
the nost famous and Bostonable Land Battles and Sieges
in all Ages. By Eibert Perce. 8vo. pp. 752. Mason
Brothers.

FROM VERMONT. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 5, 1858.

The citizens of Burlington took time by the forelock and celebrated the Fourth last Friday, in a way altogether novel for these regions. Invitations were sent out several days ago to the fire companies of Verment, New-York and Canada to visit our village with their "machines," and try their power in forcing streams of water toward the clouds The call was not in vain. The weather was all that could be desired for such demonstrations. Early in the morning our village began to be filled up from the adjacent towns, and on the arrival of the care and st amboats, our streets were crowded with firemen, bands of music and engines. Two companies from Montreal with three "machines," one company from Middlebury, one from Troy, two from Whitehall, one from Plattsburgh, Hook and Ladder Company and "Bucket Boys" from same place, one from Waterbury, and one from Northfield. These, together with the Bulington companies, Ethan Allen, The Boxers and Young America, and several bands of music, made a formidable appearance in procession, which was over a half mile in length, and marched through several streets until dinner-time. Many of the machines were beautifully decorated, and all the companies in uniform.

There were three prizes offered on the occasion—

the first \$100, the second \$50, and the third \$25. The playing was through 300 feet of hose, and measured on a flag-pole 185 feet high. The first measured on a flag-pole 185 feet high. The first prize was awarded to the Trey company, whose ergine forced a perpendicular stream 157 feet high. The second and third prizes were won by the Whitehall company, sending a stream 167 feet high. This company would probably have taken the first prize, had they entered for it. The machines of the other companies did well. The Burlington companies, out of courts, did not contend for the prizes, but afterward the Ethan Allen threw a stream 170 feet high, the highest point reached by any of the engines. The playing took place on Court-House square, before as large a crowd of men, women and children as ever assembled on this ground. The whole presented a grand spectacle. The people was bett aptitus, and enjoyed themselves remarkably well, even without the aid of intexicating drinks, which are forbidden by our laws. And let it be understood that these laws are promptly executed in our village. A few weeks ago we had a trial on the strong-heer question, which we had a trial on the strong-beer question, which resulted against the article. For more than a year past a red wagon, with "Lundy, Dunn & Co.," A. N. F. Finn, painted on its sides, has been constantly traversing our streets filled with barrels of beer, the sale of which has put money in the manufac-turers' pockets, and principally supported several saloons in this village. But a trial has been had, this "Maine-law beer," as it is called, condemned as intoxicating liquor, poured out into the gutters, instead of down the throats of the people, and the

red wagen goes no more about our streets.

The facetious editor of The Burlington Times, Gen. Clarke, during the progress of the beer trial, came out in his paper and stated that if they proved that this beer was not intoxicating, it would very much injure the sale of it. There it is in a nutshell. Yes, if it were not intoxicating but little of it would be drank, for there is nothing in the taste so very bewitching. Prof. Hungerford of our University analyzed this beer and extracted from it pure alco-

hol—quite enough to show its intoxicating qualities.

The grounds for the State Fair are now inclosed, and a fine race course completed, which was improved last Friday by several trotting horses. A Montreal horse took the purse, but what time was made I know not, or how many entered for the money. The weather is now delightful, and the farmers feel much encouraged. Recent showers have done the work, and vegetation never looked better. The prospect is bright for good crops in this vicinity. It is pleasant to see the splendid carriages and horses driving about our streets. June brings D. D. Howard, Cannon, De Forrest. and others, who spend the Summer months here, and a more delightful spot is not to be found any where. Howard, who has spent some time in foreign countries, finds no place like his home here. And he of Irving-House memory has tried many things, and helds fast that which is good. We love to have such men become residents of our village. The more the merrier.

THE FOURTH OF JULY AT THEODORE WELD'S SCHOOL, EAGLESWOOD, N. J.

The celebration of the National Anniversary at this, certainly one of the best educational establishments in the world, was so admirable as to merit a special notice. It began in the great school parlor with a rousing "Yankee Doodle" from the band, composed of boys and girls—the two sexes are educated together at Eagleswood-and ended with a bost-race upon the neighboring Raritan. After the musical salutation to the great day, Miss

Anna C. Davis of Philadelphia, a young beauty who does everything well, read the Declaration of Indeperdence in the highest style of elecution. "Hail Columbia!" (the baton which marked time for the band was in the hand of a Pennsylvania Quaker girl) preceded the introduction of the orator of the day, Samuel Winkeson, lately editor of The Albany Evening Journal. He is staying at Englewood for the benefit of his health and the society of his children, who are pupils in Mr. Weld's school. His theme was "Patterce in Politics—s Patent Waiting for Political "Results and a Patient Judgment of the Facts of His

At the conclusion of the address, pupils and visitors at the conclusion of the School's groves, partook of a beautiful collation under the shade of beaches and oaks, and entered upon the sentimental part of the celebration. Judge if it was hackneyed or fresh. The

regular tonsis were:
1. The President of the United States When elected as the presents we of Freedom, Juniue, Equality, and Namonal Indistry.
2. The Army of the United States-When it shall consist of officers educated in the officers educated at West Point, and volunteers educated in an District Schools.

3. The Nagy of the United States—When communied by the graduates of the Annapoits Naval School, and the graduates of our whalers and merchant ships—the vessels to be add up in passe, and med city in war.

4. The Supreme Court of the United States—When reorganized and after its reversal of the decision which robbed Dred Sects of his its edom, and colored American officers of their cities.

sects of his freedom, and colored American offers of their chieven hittps:

A. The Press. When a impletely particule as I never partian.

The New York Thruture is our best exempler of it.

6. Our Unreased Stores of Iron and Coal.—The stay and the good our maille. May our independence to as standard as the strengths? The total our progress in virtue be as swift as the heat of the other.

This tooat (heady raspberry water was the drink to all of them) called up from the turf the extended form of Mr. Leeley, the Secretary of the American Iron Association and widely known Pennsylvanian Geologist, who responded to it, as a wise Economist and a Christian patriot with eloquent lips could not help doing.

help doing.
7. To the Heroes of the Revolution-To self-martine is all age at the same "The equal of man; endowed with the same "in-aircrathe right to life, shorty, and the pursuit of heppiness."

We never shall live the impression of the admirable response to this sentiment made by Mrs. Angelina Grimke Weld. Full of sweetness reason and putione—elequent, copic as and graceful—it more than satisfied many that the presence of Woman in civil and political life was as essential to a complete civilingtien as it is in the household.

3. Trade and Commerce—The commission merchants of agriculture and naumiciaries, and the spents of civilization.

The lock of scholars and guests upon the well-known features of Marcus Spring. New York merchant, called him up from the grass to speak better things than the counting-room usually speaks in the highest of the "bicarbed" and "unbicached" season.

10. The School Trader—The second Cravica, who fablicus the mater of Engewood can look at his work and preceive it all good.

As Mr. Weld rose to reply, a Pailadelphia lady advanced and crowted his fine actique lead with a chaplet of oak leaves. Is it necessary to report the feeling and unclest speech which this orator made in response to the confiment and the act? All within the bearing of his voice got a higher and better seaso of the dignity—av, and the activations of the calleng of the

the sood.

Mr. Mollenhauer, a professor of music, resident at Perth Amboy, replied to this sentiment with a charming voluntary on the violin.

12. The Orator and the Phys-Our Sam and Uncle Sam. Our Sam is fine Sam, and Uncle Sam is now Sam. May they be filled with good things, and their youth be renewed like the capies. RM Paint.

Owing to the difficulty of reporting bluebes, we find it impossible to give Mr. Wilk-son's reply.

13 Our Wires and Specificarie—Gol bless 'small encount reasts and our toast readests. How feely they dispense the milk of human kindness to all that need.

teasts and our test realers. How send on the phrase of human kindness to all that need!

When a sharp debate upon the effect of the phrase-clopy of this toast to exclude wives from the caregory of sweet hearts had ended, and the protestants been made to subside in lemotade and the clover, the "Regulars" were announced as done for, and the "Volunteers" were called.

"Volunteers" were called.
Some grateful boy gave:

The Englesscod Band—There are not bank notes enough among us to pay the debt we owe it for its mosteal notes. Not one of them was ever faise, and, as a circulation, they are sought after faster than they can be supplied.

A young girl of Quaker aspect com municated to the toast master. Charles D. Miller, esq., the following:

The Stare-Borrowfully, yet hopefully, we want for the freedom of his bedy-rejoicing ever that no power can fetter his soul.

When it was read, Air. Theodore Weld arose, with that carriest lock that his features were in the days of his Anti Slavery combate, twenty five years ago. He excepted to the sentiment to at power could not fetter the soul of the rlave, and, in a strain of fiery elequence and reason, set forth the influence of bendage on the roul of man, and established anew in his hearers minds his old reputation of being the best natural

ers' minds his old reputation of being the best natura orstor in America.

Mr. Wilkeson, remarking that, among the many charming children of parents temporarily residing at the school, the witching features of one who was cear to all ("Nannie Miller"), reminded him of her grand-

to all ("Naunie Miller"), reminded him of her grand-father and of his great rervices to his race, gave:

Gerrat Smith-May the next remoration in New York have a plus nthropate with as noble a heart, as cloquent a tongue, and as stretous a hand as his of Peterbero.

A toast to music was responded to by Oscar Read, with the "Good Time Coming" sueg is an admirable style. The toasting was done brown and done up, with one to Perth Amboy, "our adopted city." Among its pleasantries was the wish that she "may "soon have a railroad to Rahway instead of rather a "raw way to the railroad." The toast mister, Mr. Miller, and that the sentiment had its merits, and he regretted that Mr. Merrit, a leading citizen of Amboy, was not present to give it the aftention it merits.

regretted that Mr. Merrit, a leading citizen of Amboy, was not present to give it the attention it merits.

In the evening there was a race on the Raritan between beats rowed by the scholars. A wherry started, but an increasing sea made her ship water, and decline the strife. The contest between a four oared and a six-cared boat, rowed by their boy crews in uniform, created an intense excitement. Luck and muscle gave viciory to the Argo, and Miss Anna McKim of Pailadelphia gave the prize to the Argonau's—a superb wreath of fresh flowers. Not one of them, however, was as handsome as her presentation speech. Here it is:

Was as hamoche as the second of the Captain of the Argonauts, allow me to present to you, in behalf of the young ladies, this wreath. We are gratined that you should engage in such a healthful and manly contest; not for the sake of winning, not for the sake of winning another, but the cantests of life. Consider the emblem of these flowers—luncearce. Tuth, Purity and Eternity. Let them guide you in your different paths through life.

Fireworks, and music from the boy-and-girl band, protracted the Fourth at Engleswood to the bour of 10 at night. There were few so pleasant and so beneficent celebrations in our wide country, we dare affirm.

"AN EXCELLENT MISTRESS,"-An intelligent lady of the City of Washington sends us the fol-

Last Surday was an exceedingly bot day-too hot, I thought, for me to go to church; and as I stood gaz trees, I saw some dozen slaves passing, men and wo men. Indian file, each with a backet on their head. I sent for one of them to come in and one of the men came up the steps, all dripping with perspiration, and get down his basket of cherries on a seat under the kitchen window. He asked for some cold water, and as he drained the pitcher at a draught, I said to him, "Well, Dick, it is a pretty warm day. Sit here and rest you, and I will get you comething to eat. I want to talk with you a little. How far have you come this morning ?" "Bout fourteen miles. My wife and I got up and picked these cherries fore light this morning. We could'nt pick 'em you see last night, we was so tire We had to work till daylight was gone." Dick, have you a pretty kind master?" "! got no master, ils a mistress; she's an excellent mistrees." I thought I would question him pretty closely and find what he considered an "excellent mistress," so, I said, "What makes her so good, Dick, is she better than the rest of them ?" "Oh, yes, missus, she never whips us, and lets us pick cherries and things to sell Sundays." "What do you have to eat " Well, we has a baif a herr og for breakfast, a half a berring for dinner, and none for supper, and a peck of unsifted meal a week, only in case of drought, a half a peck, and drought comes pretty often; then we have a piece of pork, once in eight weeks, about the size of this (holding up half a slice of bress), and once in three days a half a pint of bonny clabber." "Do you " No, laws bless ye, but obliged to est some thirg or perish." "What allowance do your children have, those too young to work ?" "Well, we has to ide with them; don't often out to my satisfaction on account of my children." "I suppose you never expect to be free ?" "No, not unless I gits disabled and can't work, then, they'll give me my liberty. A man told me not long ago, it would at be many years, he

constitutes an "Excellent Mistress." Washington, D. C., July 4, 1858. A Young Lady SHOT BY MISTAKE .- The Grand A Young (Mich.) Eagle says that a young couple of Newsygo, who were to have been married on Monday of last week, walked out on Saturday and seated themselves upon a log in the shade of the wood, a short distance out of the village of Newsygo, and while thus seated the young lady was short through the abdomen by a rifle ball, and expired in three hours thereafter.

thought, fore we'd all have our freedom; been in my mind ever since, made me feel good. Well, I must

go along and try to sell out my chernes and git back before dark, or I don't know what they'd do with ma;

the Lord bless ye," and he relifted his cherries and

went on his toilsome way, and now do I know what

thereafter.

The perpetrator of this melancholy deed claims that

thereafter.

The perpetrator of this melancholy deed claims that he was our hunting, and when he saw her through the bushes he thought her a deer, and instantaneously crew his rife and shot. The lady wore a red dress, and was flirting a white handkerchiet to keep away the musketos, which facts fortify the claim of the hunter. The names of the parties are not given.

MRS, Littles on MRR WAY to Sino Sino.—Sheriff Babcock of Roches er passed through the city this morning with Mrs. Little, on her way to Sing Sing to live out her sentence of seven years for having been cognizant of the murder of her husband by her brother. Ira Stout. She appears young, and has not a victous look; and even in her prison garb, she will harrily be solected as the guilty of the crimes alleged against her. And yet there is no doubt of her guilty knowledge of the death of her husband—of the intentions of her brother—of the time fixed for the murder—and of the influence used to decoy Littles to the spot reflected for the commission of the crime. But the derice (by intensions rather than by words) being present natil after the deed was committed, and (by the same process) claims that when she did go to the spot it was to induce her brother to forego his purpore, as she had done on previous occasions. She sentence.

[Albany Evening Joanes].

The annual examination exercises of Pennington Seminary, New-Jersey, will be give on July 12, and coatinue two days. The exhibition of both departments will be given on Wednesday, at the beginning of the afterroon exercises, by the Rev. J. K. B 117, A. M., of Newark.